3.9 April 1921

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(Telephone 729 Central)

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☛ **In filling up this Form it is of the greatest importance to write clearly the name and address of the sender. Attention to this will save trouble and prevent unnecessary delay. For terms of business, etc., see page 1 in Catalogue.**

☛ **While we exercise the greatest care to have all Seeds, Plants, and Bulbs pure and reliable, we do not give any warranty, express or implied. If purchaser does not accept the goods on these conditions, they must be returned at once, and the money that has been paid for same will be refunded.**

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All retail orders for Vegetable and Flower Seeds catalogued by the ounce or packet are forwarded Post Free throughout the world — Peas, Beans, Mushroom Spawn, and Sweet Corn excepted.

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All Flower Seeds in Packets Post Free. **No Half Packets Supplied.**

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REVISED PRICES.

ablished 1850—71 Years. **THESE PRICES CANCEL ALL PREVIOUS QUOTATIONS.**

LAW, SOMNER Pty. Ltd.

SELECTED STOCKS OF

RASSES, CLOVERS, FODDER PLANTS, Etc.

All Quotations subject to Sales and Market Fluctuations.

RIL, 1921. **4th EDITION.** **For AUTUMN SOWING.**

Instructions for Laying Down Pasture Lands.

WELL-KNOWN FACTS.—No grass, no cattle; no cattle, no manure; no manure, no crops. This statement is true of every country at some period of its economic history. Good meadows are the foundation of cattle-raising, the help of the tilled field, the profit of the farmer, and the treasure of every farm.

e land should be well ploughed during the Summer if ble, and allowed to lie a short time exposed to the n of the atmosphere before being harrowed down. eeds and rubbish gathered by the harrows should be on the land, and the ashes spread about. The ows should be well worked, and the soil reduced to a tilth, so as to be suitable for the reception of so small d as that of grass. A second or cross ploughing and owing will be amply repaid in the increased luxuriance durability of the pasture, as the more the land is d and enriched, the more food there is available for nt. On the appearance of rain, the seed should be as evenly as possible, and covered with light seed ows or a bush harrow. It is false economy to merely w the seed on the land and leave it; for years after- ls the difference may be seen between that which was owed in and that which was merely beaten in by the rain. utumn is the best time for sowing, as there is then all Winter for the young plants to make roots and stool out re the Spring comes, when its tendency will be to shoot seed; but it may, indeed, be sown in safety as late as ust, or even September, if the season be a damp one. the land be naturally dry, or in a dry district, it is er rolled immediately after the sowing; but if there enty of moisture it may be left till the plants put forth third blade, or later.

some parts it is the common method of laying down ure to sow the grass seed with a grain crop, so that n the crop is cut the grasses have possession of the nd, and a pasture is formed without the trouble of in working the land. But we object to this system, as g against both the theory and practice of good farming, especially unsuited to this country.

he grasses, being cereals, require to extract from the similar food to the grain crop. Each impoverishes the other, and both are injured in their growth, but the latter outstrips and overshadows its plebeian competitor, so that when the grain is cut, the grass plants, instead of being bold and vigorous, are weakly and diminutive, and unable to bear the full force of the Summer sun to which they are then exposed. Thus the pasture is never so good when sown with or after a grain crop as when following a root crop, on clean new land.

The new pasture should on no account be allowed to seed the first year, as the young plants are thereby severely taxed, and their future capabilities frequently materially injured; besides which, this maiden seed, when sown, has a great tendency to lose its perennial character.

When it is convenient, the grass should be mown as soon as there is sufficient cut for the scythe. Where this cannot be done, a lot of young stock may be turned in as soon as there is a good bite. We prefer first grazing off with young cattle, because their weight is lighter, and they are not so apt to pull up the young plants as are full-grown cattle. Sheep are inclined to nip too close. The pasture is ready for work, and the usual stock may be turned in as soon as the plants are sufficiently strong to withstand being pulled at.

We have now supplied all needful instructions for giving the pasture a fair start. There is some art in the after management of permanent pastures, so as to make them yield the maximum amount of food, but we need not here discuss the relative advantages of constant or occasional grazing. Suffice it to say to either dairyman, farmer, or squatter, that by eating close the bite is always fresher, sweeter, and more nutritious than if allowed to grow too long, yet it must always be kept of sufficient length to **cover the ground well from the sun and catch the dew.**

Special Permanent Pasture Grass Seed Mixtures

NOTE.—We recommend the following quantities to sow per acre as giving the best results in the initial stages of laying down a Permanent Pasture, but these quantities can be reduced proportionately in accordance with clients' own ideas and experience in the various parts of the State. In our opinion, meagre seeding does not pay in the long run; light seeding allows the cattle to eat out the grass in its young stage of growth, also the young plants are afforded no protection from the hot sun as when they are growing closer together.

table for Warm Districts.	lbs.
cksfoot Grass	20
rennial Rye Grass	10
airie Grass	5
o Grass	2
syke	1
ite Clover	1
nothy	2
spalum Dil.	1
	—42
Sufficient for 1 acre.	

Suitable for Hot Districts.	lbs.
Prairie Grass	15
Cocksfoot	15
Rib Grass	4
Alsyke	2
White Clover	1
Perennial Rye Grass	5
Hard Fescue	1
Paspalum Dil.	1
	—44
Sufficient for 1 acre.	

Suitable for Cool Districts.	lbs.
Perennial Rye Grass	20
Cocksfoot	10
Prairie Grass	4
Timothy	4
Crested Dogstail	1
White Clover	1
Red Clover	1
Subterranean Clover	1
Paspalum Dil.	1
	—43
Sufficient for 1 acre.	

Suitable for Cold Districts.	lbs.
Perennial Rye Grass	20
Cocksfoot	10
Timothy	4
White Dutch Clover	2
Red Clover	2
Subterranean Clover	2
Crested Dogstail	2
Paspalum Dil.	1
	—43
Sufficient for 1 acre.	

prices of above Grasses or Clovers see over.

Special quotations for any of the above mixtures if taken in quantity.

WIMMERA RYE GRASS (LOLIUM SUBULATUM)

Price, 20/- Bushel.

Lolium Subulatum is stated to be a native of Southern Europe. It is an annual, and in this respect resembles Italian Rye Grass. It has a very vigorous root system, and seeds very freely.

GROWTH.—This starts from the seed with the first Autumn rains, and can be fed green from April to December, and dry fed from then onwards till Autumn again. It makes its best growth generally in Spring. Its average growth is from 2 to 3 feet, according to the season.

This grass makes excellent hay, and is said to be preferred by horses and dairy cows to oaten or wheaten hay. The growers of our stock, Messrs McDougall Bros., state that all stock relish this grass; they will lick at every stalk.

The grass should be cut after flowering and when it is turning colour. It is very important to note this, otherwise the quality is depreciated. Cutting with a mower is more economical.

Thrashing Wimmera Rye Grass on Messrs. McDougalls' Farm.

Photo of Single Plant taken on Messrs. McDougalls' Farm

CONTROL.—In the *Agricultural Journal*, 10th May, 1919, a grower of this grass states:—

"The main objection raised is that it is hard to kill when cropping, certainly it is a very strong grower, and the land must be well fallowed, but if the plan I mention is carefully followed a great deal of the difficulty will be overcome. Feed the grass off well with sheep, fire the paddock if the stubble is sufficient and then lightly cultivate. This will bury the remaining seed and cause it to germinate after rain. Then work the fallow well while the grass is small After ten years of experience we are growing better crops of wheat than ever."

It is advisable at all times to keep this persistent grass under control, this is easily accomplished if good farming is adopted.

NOTE.—Our stock has been obtained from a pasture of 20 years' standing, and is absolutely the true variety.

FARMERS' SEED SOWING TABLE

GIVING QUANTITY PER ACRE and WEIGHT SOLD PER BUSH.

	Quantity per acre.	Weight sold per bushel.
Amber Cane, green fodder, broadcast	10 to 12 lbs.	40 lbs.
in drills	7 lbs.	
Barley	2 to 3 bush.	50 lbs.
Beans—Broad	2½ bush.	60 lbs.
French	2 bush.	60 lbs.
Horse or Tick		60 lbs.
Soja (Soy), broadcast	7 lbs.	
Buckwheat	2 bush.	50 lbs.
Cabbage—Field (to transplant)	1 lb.	
Carrot, in drills	4 to 6 lbs.	
Chicory—Large Rooted, in drills	4 to 5 lbs.	
Large Rooted, broadcast	10 to 12 lbs.	
Chou Moellier, in drills	2 lbs.	
Clover (mixed with grasses)	4 to 6 lbs.	20 lbs.
Clover—alone	10 to 15 lbs.	60 lbs.
Birdsfoot Trefoil	10 to 12 lbs.	60 lbs.
Melilotus	12 to 15 lbs.	50 lbs.
Strawberry (in heads)	2 to 4 lbs.	
Cocksfoot	30 lbs.	20 lbs.
Couch Grass	14 lbs.	20 lbs.
Cow Peas	1 bush.	60 lbs.
Grasses, mixed	1½ to 2 bush.	20 lbs.
Johnson Grass, broadcast	20 lbs.	
Kale, Thousand-headed (in drills)	2 lbs.	
Kale, Thousand-headed (to transplant)	1 lb.	
Linseed	2 to 2½ bush	56 lbs.
Lucerne—broadcast	16 to 20 lbs.	56 lbs.
in drills	10 lbs.	
Tree	4 lbs.	
Maize—for green feed, broadcast	2 bush.	56 lbs.
in drills	½ to 1 bush.	
Mangels	4 to 6 lbs.	20½ lbs.

	Quantity per acre.	Weight sold per bushel.
Millets—in drills	8 to 10 lbs.	
broadcast	15 lbs.	
Mustard	12 to 16 lbs.	56 lbs.
Oats	2 to 3 bush.	40 lbs.
Onion Seed	4 to 6 lbs.	
Paspalum	6 to 8 lbs.	20 lbs.
Peas	2 bush.	60 lbs.
Perennial Rye Grass	2 bush.	20 lbs.
Phalaris Commutata—broadcast	4 lbs.	20 lbs.
Prairie	2 bush.	20 lbs.
Pumpkin, Cattle	1 lb.	
Rape—broadcast	10 to 12 lbs.	56 lbs.
in drills	4 to 6 lbs.	56 lbs.
Rhodes Grass	2 to 4 lbs.	20 lbs.
Rib Grass—alone	20 lbs.	20 lbs.
with other grasses	2 lbs.	20 lbs.
Rye Grain	2 to 3 bush.	60 lbs.
Sainfoin	20 lbs.	
Salt Bush	2 lbs.	
Sheep's Burnet	20 lbs.	
Sorghum, for green fodder, broadcast	10 to 12 lbs.	40 lbs.
in drills	7 lbs.	
Sugar Beet	4 to 6 lbs.	
Sulla	20 lbs.	
Sunflower	6 to 7 lbs.	
Tares or Vetches—alone	2 bush.	60 lbs.
with grain	1 bush.	60 lbs.
Teosinte, in drills	3 lbs.	
Timothy	30 lbs.	20 lbs.
Turnip-Swedes	2 to 3 lbs.	56 lbs.
Wheat	1 bush.	60 lbs.
Yorkshire Fog	30 lbs.	20 lbs.

WHEAT MEASURES AND WEIGHTS

1 bushel equals 1.28 cubic feet.
1 cubic yard contains 21.033 bushels.
1 quarter equals 10.269 cubic feet equals 496 lbs. equals 8.22 bushels.
1 ton equals 4.516 quarters equals 36.128 bushels.

The RYE GRASSES

NOTE.—Special quotations given for large quantities.

RYE GRASS

One of the Best Permanent Fattening Grasses.

A great standby for all stock. In selecting Rye Grass seed it is at all times advisable to obtain the heaviest samples, for, as a rule, they are the produce of old pastures, and more durable than seed saved from young crops. When sown on arable land, the land should be clean, and brought to a fine state for the reception of the seed. When sowing is finished, let a brush harrow be passed over the paddock, and then a roller of medium weight, and when the young grass is well established either pass the scythe over it or let it be eaten off with sheep when the land is not too moist. Continue to put stock on it during the whole of the first season, but do not by any means attempt to let it stand either for hay or seed till it has been well grassed. Sow 2 bushels per acre.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS (*Lolium perenne*).

Suitable for Sowing with Cocksfoot on Bush Burns.

PERENNIAL.—Imported, Scotch and Irish, very special, 32-lb. seed, 13/- bushel; 28-lb. seed, 11/- bushel. **New Zealand,** extra heavy, 9/- bushel.

New Zealand Rye Grass, delivery middle April, 8/- bushel.

Western District, 12/6 bushel.

ITALIAN.—Extra Prime Heavy, 9/- bushel.

This grass is more adapted for cutting than grazing, as it will produce a heavier crop than the common Rye Grass, is more erect in its habit, and comes earlier to maturity.

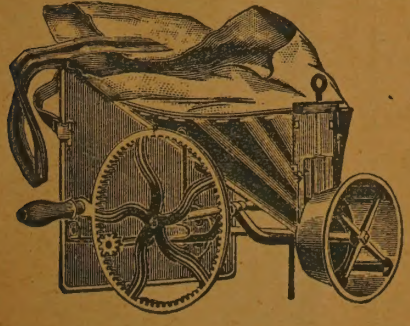
WESTERN WOLTHS GRASS

A NEW FORAGE AND PASTURE GRASS OF EXTRAORDINARY PRODUCTIVENESS.

WESTERN WOLTHS GRASS. ITALIAN GRASS.

Surpasses Italian in the rapidity of its growth and weight of herbage. On good soils, when top dressed with nitrate of soda, **it may be cut five or six times during a single summer.** On Clover Leys which have become thin on account of frost or otherwise, if Western Wolths Grass is sown in autumn or spring the results will be astonishing, and more than make up for any loss of Clover.

It will thrive on almost all soils, but the best results have been got from heavy loam, clay, or land of a somewhat damp character. From one year's hay or pasture this grass, when mixed with Red Clover, can be highly recommended. On well-matured land the produce of one-quarter to one-third of an acre provides sufficient food for one cow during the summer months. **11/- bushel.**



CAHOON SEED SOWER

The easiest-running and most perfect machine on the market. It not only saves two-thirds labour, but 25 per cent. of seed. A man or boy can sow evenly any desired quantity at the rate of from 4 to 6 acres per hour. With careful usage it will last a lifetime, as everything used in its construction is of the very best quality. The weight of the machine, when empty, is 5¼ lbs., and will scatter seed up to 30 feet, the breadth of cast being in proportion to the weight of the seed.

New shipment to arrive. Prices on application.

PASPALUM DILATATUM.

PASPALUM DILATATUM

Or GOLDEN CROWN

BUYERS, BEWARE OF CHEAP SEED!

A valuable Forage Grass for all kinds of Stock. Withstands Drought, and Frosts will not kill it.

A valuable grass for all stock; withstands drought and frost; particularly suitable for dairy cattle; stands any amount of grazing, and trampling of stock does not injure it. A fire has been run over it, and after this severe treatment it grew as vigorously as ever. Sow 6 to 8 lbs. per acre.

We wish to caution buyers against the cheap grades offered at ridiculously low prices.

To get best results and save disappointment we strongly recommend that only the very best, heavy, hand-shaken seed be sown. Gives the best germination by far.

Paspalum does well in the ashes of burnt timber, especially when the rainy season sets in. It is useful for sowing where it is desirable to clear the land of undesirable plants.

It is advisable to sow 1 to 2 lbs. White Clover or Strawberry Clover with Paspalum. The Clover keeps the soil in good heart.

Hand-shaken Seed.—First quality, **1/9** per lb.; **186/-** cwt.

A VALUABLE FODDER PLANT—

PASPALUM DISTICHUM

This is an aquatic grass, growing to perfection on flooded flats. In Eastern Gippsland it is impervious to flooding. One landowner on the Snowy River writes as follows:—"Last October when the river overflowed, the water remained sufficiently long on the low-lying land to kill out some blackberry bushes, but the Paspalum Distichum was unaffected."

It comes early in the spring, and remains green and succulent throughout the summer and well into the autumn. It has great carrying capacity. Stock relish it and put on condition quickly. It is easily grown from roots (seed is not obtainable). It should be well worth trying on low-lying places that cannot be drained. If broken off at the joints and simply thrown into damp ground, it will take hold without the necessity of planting. We can supply plants at **35/-** a bag.

PRAIRIE GRASS

The Best of Winter Grasses.

PRAIRIE GRASS (Bromus unioloides).—This most valuable grass has now become so well and favourably known that we do not consider ourselves called upon to say much in its favour. We may state, however, that it is a very hardy variety, stands drought as well, if not better than, other grasses, can be kept constantly under the scythe, and is well relished by all kinds of stock.

Prairie is a succulent and fattening grass, and a great favourite with dairy cattle. It materially increases the milk yield, besides providing excellent feed when most grasses are dormant. Some noteworthy characteristics of the grass are :—(1) Its adaptability to all situations; (2) its seeding capacity; (3) the fertile character of the seed; (4) stands much cutting, the hay being of excellent quality. Prairie Grass is a permanent grass if not over-stocked. It has no equal as a winter grass. Sow 40 lbs. per acre.

Seed is not too plentiful; we have both Queensland and New Zealand seed, best quality machined cleaned, **10/6** bushel.

Native Grass—WALLABY GRASS (DANTHONIA SEMIANNULARIS)

OUR SPECIAL ACCLIMATIZED VICTORIAN-GROWN SEED.

A valuable Native Grass. Grows equally well in the coastal districts and in the interior. Particularly adapted to poorer soils unsuited to other grasses. It is highly nutritious, and stock of all kinds eat it readily; very fattening. The roots of this grass penetrate to a great depth, which enables the plant to withstand long spells of dry weather. The seed is very light, and a small quantity will cover a good breadth of land; we would recommend that one or two pounds per acre should be added to all mixtures for any soil or climate.

Of all the Native Grasses the most easily disseminated, and once established, spreads rapidly, especially when grazed by sheep. Some of the finest sheep are raised on Danthonia pastures. No farmer or grazier should fail to sow Danthonia. **3/-** lb

Our grower of **Wallaby Grass** writes as follows:—"I have had it grown on my property for a number of years, and on its merits find it the best grass for this district, and when established will produce abundance of nutritious feed, standing any hardship. After the very light rainfall of 1920 it has this year furnished a dense thick growth, with a carrying capacity of three sheep per acre for six months in the year. I may mention during the dry spell of 1920 I carried four sheep per acre for twelve weeks on a paddock of same, although previously stocked."

Reasons Why You Should Buy from a Reputable Seed House

FIRSTLY—We make it our business to see that our clients get the best seed time and money can produce. If you figure it out you will ascertain that the reliable seeds we supply really cost you less, by results, than anything else on the farm.

SECONDLY—We have installed costly and improved machinery, and also have trained men to clean all our seeds. This, of course, is of great benefit to pastoralists.

THIRDLY—We are constantly in touch with the world's markets, and only handle the best the world can produce. It takes much time and thought to assemble and buy our seeds, and the cost of getting them into shape to sell to you is considerable.

WALLABY GRASS.

Phalaris Bulbosa

A Splendid Winter Perennial Grass. Stands feeding or cutting. Excellent for Spring and Summer in all climates. Grows between 6 and 7 feet high. Resists frosts and droughts. Makes wonderful growth all through the Winter.

The above grass has proved itself to be one of the best introductions of recent years, for green cutting, hay, or feeding off. It is particularly luxuriant in Winter, and behaves remarkably well during the hot, dry months, and will flourish in any part of the Commonwealth. Does well in all kinds of weather. Sow 5 to 6 lbs. per acre in drills, or 10 to 12 lbs. broadcast.

Plant Roots 2 feet apart, from early Autumn to the end of Spring.

Seed can be sown broadcast or in drills throughout the year. Price of Seed, **7/6** lb.; **7/3** 14-lb. lots; **7/-** 28-lb. lots or more. Strong Plants, **2/-** 100; **10/-** 1,000.

Testimonial from Mr. R. L. Layton, Briagolong:—

"You will be pleased to know that I consider Phalaris Bulbosa a marvellous grass. Since cutting it has grown quite an inch a day, in poor ground and hard frosts."

Mr. Layton writes further (30/3/15):—"It is now six years since I sowed the first seed, and the original roots are as good and strong as ever. Though for the last two years they have been heavily grazed, it has done them no harm. As to soil, anything suits it. I have it thriving on top of stony dry ridges and in the bottom of gullies. It grows quite as well as most grasses in dry weather, but its strong point is the wonderful growth during severe frosty weather."

PERMANENT GRASSES

COCKSFOOT GRASS.

COCKSFOOT GRASS (Dactylis glomerata).—This perennial grass, with its deep fibrous roots, is one of our most valuable and popular cultivated grasses, of rapid and strong growth. This is the most valuable grass for bush burns, and the most permanent for the large areas of volcanic soils in the Gippsland and Cape Otway districts. Suitable as a mixture with Rye Grass. Crested Dogstail and the Fescue grasses should be sown with Cocksfoot as a "bottom" grass. The best authorities are agreed that more Cocksfoot grass should be sown in our districts enjoying a good rainfall; 1½ to 4 feet high. It will stand severe droughts, for its roots run deep, and are so dense that the sun has no killing influence upon them. If sown alone, 30 lbs. per acre will be sufficient, for the seed is not so heavy as that of Perennial Rye Grass. Best heavy, machine-dressed **NEW ZEALAND SEED. First-quality seed, 1/3** lb. **Best Danish Imported, 1/5** lb. **VICTORIAN, 1/1** lb.

CRESTED DOGSTAIL (Cynosurus cristatus).—This is one of the most useful bottom grasses; it is not particular as to soil; as a sheep grass it is to be recommended, as they keep it closely eaten down, which is always a criterion of the quality of a grass. It makes a thick turf, and is therefore strongly recommended for lawns. Quantity required per acre, 40 lbs. **2/3** lb.

TIMOTHY (Phleum pratense).—A capital grazing grass, and produces excellent hay. A good quality which it possesses is that you can grow a full crop of seed, well ripen, and thresh it, when the hay will be found to be more nutritious than if it had been cut green. It is of strong growth and yields abundant feed. Quantity required to sow an acre, 30 lbs. **1/3** lb.

CREEPING BENT GRASS or RED TOP (Agrostis stolonifera).—A valuable variety for lawns, also highly suitable for permanent pasture on account of its growing earlier and later than most others, especially in moist situations. Twenty lbs. will sow an acre. **2/6** lb.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS, Smooth-stalked Meadow Grass (Poa pratensis).—This variety grows naturally in dry soil, and has creeping roots which enable it to withstand a long dry season. It is a valuable variety for lawns. Quantity required per acre, 40 lbs. **3/-** per lb.; **2/9** per lb. 14-lb. lots or more.

HARD FESCUE (Festuca duriuscula).—Will thrive in a great variety of soils, and resists the effect of drought in a remarkable degree. From the fineness of its foliage it is well adapted for lawns and sheep pastures, and its power of reproduction after sowing is very great. Forty lbs. will sow an acre. **2/6** lb.

MEADOW FOXTAIL (Alopecurus pratensis).—One of the most desirable of all grasses for permanent pasture, being early and rapid in growth; it thrives best on rich moist soils, and is valuable on the rich flats of our rivers. It produces long, broad, soft foliage, and bears a stout stem. Once established in a rich soil it will propagate itself abundantly. This is one of our choicest grasses, is splendid feed, and should be included in every mixture in the class of land referred to. The seed is particularly light, and requires careful sowing. Fifteen lbs. will sow an acre. **5/-** lb.

CHEWING'S FESCUE (Festuca duriuscula, var. Chewing's).—A variety of Hard Fescue that has claimed considerable attention in New Zealand. This grass will grow on almost any land, and it is a valuable fodder for sheep or cattle, growing late in autumn and early in spring, and keeping stock well and healthy. **2/6** lb.; **2/3** lb. 14 lots or more.

MEADOW FESCUE (Festuca pratensis).—This thrives well on all soils; excellent for permanent pasture, and is well liked by all kinds of stock. It makes excellent hay, the foliage being tender, succulent, and highly nutritious. Quantity required per acre, 40 lbs. **3/6** lb.; **3/3** lb. 14 lots or more.

YORKSHIRE FOG (Holcus lanatus).—Will flourish on poor land, particularly on that of a swampy or moist character, where other grasses would not succeed. Graziers in the northern areas subject to droughts should sow the seed of this grass in their swamps. Quantity required to sow an acre, 30 lbs. **Cleaned Seed, 7d.** lb.; **56/-** cwt.

COUCH or DOOB (Cynodon Dactylon).—A great summer grass. During the hottest weather it has always a green appearance. A valuable plant to introduce for binding sand-hills or dams, or for sowing round sheep and cattle yards, as its long-creeping roots root at every joint, and thus form a complete carpet or network of roots. Fourteen lbs. will sow an acre. **4/6** lb.

RIB GRASS (Plantago lanceolata).—A highly valuable forage plant, and particularly adapted for dry pastures and poor land. Two lbs. of seed per acre will be enough with other grasses, or 20 lbs. if sown alone. **6d.** lb.

NOTE.—Special quotations given for large quantities.

Sheep's Burnet

Great Drought Resister.
A most valuable Food for Sheep.

This is a most valuable fodder plant, and should be more largely cultivated. It will thrive on poorest chalk soils. It is a superior fodder, very suitable for dry country, where Lucerne will not succeed. Thrives well on rich or poor land; either on flats or hills, and is perennial. Sow 20 lbs. per acre.

It is one of the best drought-resisting plants we know of, bears hot dry summer seasons in Australia well, and when once established will repay any farmer. It is greatly liked by cattle if sown with other grasses and clovers, and is now in great demand. **1/3** lb.

"CICADA" SOIL.—As a top dressing for grass and Clover lands is very beneficial. See page 16 for price and full particulars.

CLOVERS

EGYPTIAN OR BERSEEM CLOVER.

EGYPTIAN OR BERSEEM CLOVER

Recommended as an annual Winter Clover for warm countries where irrigation is practised. Valuable for its green or dried fodder, and as a winter soiling crop for orchards, vineyards, etc., on irrigated land. A strong-growing annual, with succulent, fleshy stems and broad, soft leaves. The flowers are cream or pale yellow in colour, and are clustered together in a compact, cylindrical spike.

The first cut is available from 45 to 60 days after sowing, followed by a second and third cut, and sometimes a fourth, although the latter is never heavy, and is usually reserved for seed. All kinds of stock eat it readily, and it may be given to them at any stage of growth ; it does not taint milk in the slightest degree. This Clover will re-seed itself in a pasture on good land, and thus becomes practically permanent. Sow 20 lbs. to 30 lbs. per acre. **2/9** lb. ; **2/6** lb. 14-lb. lots or more.

CLUSTER CLOVER

Trifolium glomeratum).

A valuable annual, which seeds freely, and so maintains itself, even on dry sandy soils. It is a splendid plant for improving bare, arid pasture land, which it greatly enriches and adds to the carrying capacity. Spreads rapidly and yields an abundance of good pasturage. **1/6** lb.; **150/-** cwt.

MELILOTUS OFFICINALIS

(KING ISLAND CLOVER).

This variety is famed for its wonderful effect on the sandy soils of King Island, where waste lands have been turned into prosperous dairying centres.

Growing on dry and barren places, is highly nutritious, a rapid grower, and eagerly sought after by stock ; a great enricher of the soil with nitrogen, makes a splendid hay, kills scrub and bracken fern where sown, and enriches the soil. If grown for green manure, it should be ploughed in before the earliest seeds have ripened, otherwise it is apt to foul the land. Melilotus being a strong grower, should only be sown on poor land, especially in the dry sandy coastal districts, where it makes splendid growth, and where other crops will not thrive.

Some growers advise pouring boiling water over the seed, and allowing to stand over night before sowing. The best time to sow is to catch the early autumn rains, thus providing good winter feed. About 15 lbs. is required to sow an acre. **6d.** per lb. ; **50/-** cwt.

Crimson or Scarlet Clover

(Trifolium incarnatum).

Crimson or Scarlet Clover is a most important annual clover, and is extensively grown. It will grow in poorer soils than most clovers, and it makes capital green feed for all kinds of stock, as well as being useful in silage. It is also a very important crop in rotations on account of its high nitrogen content.

Crimson Clover is a legume, and it therefore attracts nitrogen from the atmosphere, which forms in nodules around the root system of the plant; thus, when cut for hay, combined nitrogen contained in the residue of the roots, together with the stubble and fallen leaves, adds materially to the stock of nitrogen in the soil. Cutting for hay should commence shortly after the plant blooms.

This Clover is particularly useful for orchard work, to sow between rows. It gives a good bite to stock, and adds humus to soil when ploughed in later.

Quantity required per acre, 15 lbs. **1/6** lb.; **140/-** cwt.

NURSERY DEPARTMENT.

Large stock of all choicest Plants, Fruit Trees, Oranges and Lemons. Write for Nursery Catalogue, ready April-May.

CRIMSON OR SCARLET CLOVER.

ALSYKE or HYBRID CLOVER (Trifolium hybridum).—A large variety, slightly tinged with pink. Valuable for permanent moist pastures; very hardy, and will thrive on soil too wet for other clovers. Quantity required per acre, 14 lbs. **2/9** lb.; **2/7½** lb. in quantity.

COW GRASS or PERENNIAL RED CLOVER (Trifolium pratense perenne). This variety yields very heavy crops, and is most suitable for cutting. It is found to succeed best in the colder parts of the colony; deep cultivation is wanted for this crop, and it will give large returns. Fourteen lbs. required to sow an acre. Giant, **2/-** lb.; Ordinary, **1/10** lb.

RED CLOVER (Trifolium pratense).—It succeeds on any moderately good soil, yielding very heavy crops, and extensively used for mixing with grasses. Quantity required per acre, 14 lbs. **1/9** lb.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER (Trifolium repens).—Succeeds admirably all over the colony, and in some parts seems to be almost indigenous; suffers during dry seasons, but springs quickly after the first rains. Forms, in conjunction with Cocksfoot and Rye Grass, the finest and most nutritious food for stock. It succeeds well on all rich lands, and should be introduced into every pasture. Quantity required to sow an acre, 14 lbs. **2/9** lb.; **2/6** lb. in quantity.

Trefoil, English, Yellow or Hop

(Medicago lupulina).

This variety yields a heavy crop, but should only be mixed with other grasses in small quantities, about 3 lbs.: 14 lbs. is sufficient for an acre if sown alone. **1/6** lb.; **140/-** cwt. ¼-cwt. lots.

Yellow Suckling Clover or Sheep's Trefoil

(Trifolium minus).

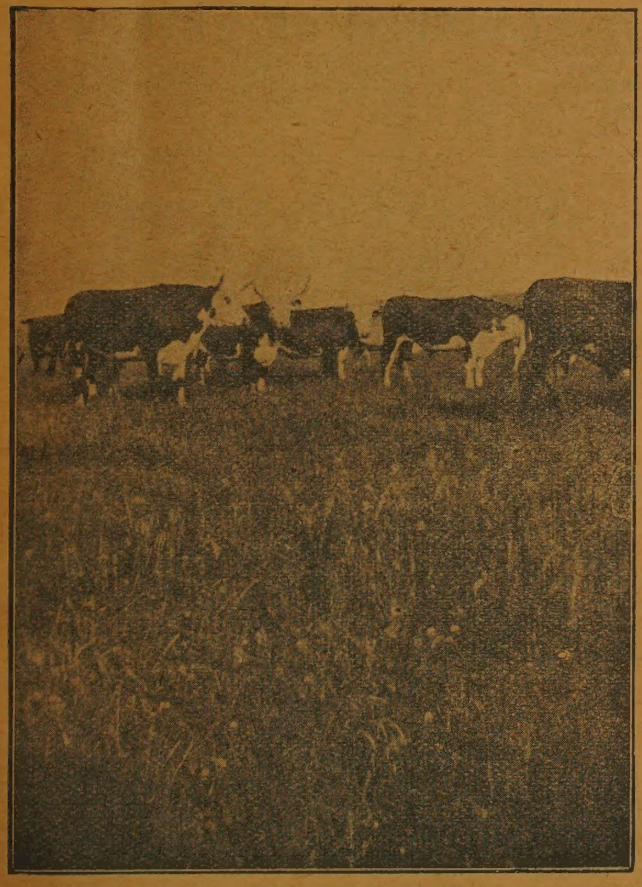
A small yellow-flowering annual plant, forms a close herbage on strong land, seeding itself down every year. A splendid variety to sow in fern country; very quick grower, and is now sown largely, giving a good bite to sheep. Very nutritious. It is also used largely for golf links, on account of its dwarf-growing habit. It makes a very fine, close turf. **1/3** lb.; **120/-** cwt. ¼-cwt. lots or more.

YELLOW SAND CLOVER or KIDNEY VETCH (Anthyllis vulneraria).—A valuable forage plant for sowing on sandy land, too poor for red or white Clover. It is very much liked by sheep, and also succeeds well on thin, limestone soils; it grows naturally on thin, stony land, and will produce a good crop on such classes of soil. **3/-** lb.

STRAWBERRY CLOVER

(THE GREAT TARWIN MEADOW CLOVER).

Has rapidly come to the fore of late years, as it is a most valuable forage plant for damp lands, producing immense quantities of fattening herbage. Greatly relished by stock. Quite distinct in appearance to other varieties. When once established, it becomes a very rapid grower, and quickly covers up vacant spaces. 2 to 3 lbs. per acre. Seed in husk, **10/-** lb.; roots, **15/-** 1,000; **25/-** per bag. Shelled seed, **13/6** lb.; **13/-** lb. 14-lb. lots; **12/6** lb. 28-lb. lots or more.



Paddock of Strawberry Clover.

Mortgage Lifter Oat gives the biggest return of any. See page 11.

Subterranean Clover.

TRIFOLIUM SUBTERRANEUM

Most nutritious herbage grown. Splendid for grazing. Grows in dry sandy soil and gravelly pastures. One of its most valuable characteristics is that it sows itself when once it gets a start. **This can be claimed for no other Clover.** The best time to sow is in the autumn, for, although we have noticed it germinating on the surface in July, exposed to severe frosts without being injured, early sowing affords it a longer period in which to more fully develop. Cattle may run or graze upon this Trifolium without harming it. Trifolium Subterraneum is a very fattening herbage. Has no equal for the general purposes of excellent feed, pertinacity of reproduction, supply of humus and charging the soil with nitrogen. It is more economical and effective in providing humus and nitrogen to the soil than any other plant known to the scientific world. Land sown with it will annually reproduce a crop from its buried seed pods for many years.

Clean Seed—**5/6** lb.

GREATER BIRDS-FOOT TREFOIL

(LOTUS MAJOR).

This is a Trefoil that there was great inquiry for last year; it is similar to the common variety in its keen-rooting habit, is enormously productive, very nutritious, and eaten with great relish by all stock. It is not easily injured by drought; does well on any soil in moist localities, and luxuriates on peaty soils. This is a splendid plant to establish in forest or rough country, on bush burns, and in rough swampy lands. It is one of the greatest butter-fat producing plants known. In the Gippsland and Cape Otway districts it has greatly appreciated the value of the lands on which it has been sown. It is rapidly propagated by root and stem division, the roots and stems being cut into small pieces and simply thrown about in wet places and trampled in by stock. We can strongly recommend this method of dissemination for those desiring an immediate return from this wonderful fodder plant, especially on swamp and wet lands. We supply well-grown roots true to name. Sow 5 lbs. of seed to an acre, or plant one bag of roots to an acre.

Seed, **7/-** per lb.; **6/6** per lb. in 14-lb. lots or more; good strong roots, **35/-** a sack.

NATIVE BURR TREFOIL

SOWING.—March to September. Seed in burr, if weather favourable, requires heavy rain to germinate the seed, and to be followed up at least once a month by more rain. If it is out of the husk it only requires to be sown broadcast on top of the ground, without covering.

NATIVE BURR TREFOIL.

GROWING.—Trefoil has its own season from first Autumn rain, will flower by August, and ripen by October.

The seed is spread and carried in the droppings of animals (stock). It makes beautiful hay. Racehorses can be trained on the hay with oats.

Splendid fodder for dairy cows and all classes of stock. When all other grasses have disappeared the stock will fatten on the Burr even when two years old, providing there has not been much heavy rain.

Sheep will remain fat on the Burr when it is hardly visible. It will carry about five sheep to the acre on cultivated land. Sheep can be seen, when feed is scarce, foraging in the dirt, picking up the Burr seeds that have become buried in the dust.

The Trefoil will grow up year after year without planting, provided it is not eaten off too much when growing through the winter, until early spring. It must be allowed to seed to get the benefit when all other grasses and herbage fail.

Sow 15 lbs. per acre. Price, **1/6** lb.; **150/-** cwt. Seed in husk, **20/-** sack.

Sainfoin

(ONOBRICHIS SATIVA).

This is an excellent plant, particularly suited to our dry climate: it is especially adapted for poor, dry, thin, limestone or chalky soils, and with an occasional dressing will retain its vigour eight or ten years. It may be sown broadcast or in drills, but the former is generally preferred. The seed being very large requires deeper sowing than Clover. Quantity required to sow an acre, 20 lbs. **1/6** lb.

BIRDS-FOOT TREFOIL

(LOTUS CORNICULATUS).

A deep-rooting perennial herb, readily growing on pasture lands, sandy links, and healthy places. This plant is well deserving cultivation on light inferior soil, on which it will yield a greater bulk of herbage than any of the cultivated Clovers; it is highly nutritious, and is eaten with avidity by cattle and sheep. From the great depth to which its roots penetrate, it is not liable to be injured by drought. It shows a decided liking to wet meadow, and will stand all climates from severest frost to our hottest clime. It well fills out vacant places between high fodder herbs on meadows. Ten to twelve lbs. of seed will sow an acre.

5/6 per lb.; **5/-** per lb. in 14-lb. lots or more.

BOKHARA or Sweet Clover

(MELILOTUS ALBA).

A very hardy Clover, now being extensively and successfully grown in Victoria. On poor soils, especially those affected by salt, on which other clovers fail, this variety thrives particularly well, and yields heavy crops. It also greatly enriches the soil, and stock eat it readily.

It slightly resembles Lucerne in growth, but is much taller with leafier and stiffer stems. It attains a height of 6 feet, and branches freely, with slender spikes of fragrant white flowers.

This Clover is one of the best for green manuring, and is now largely grown for that purpose. It is a luxurious summer plant, and makes a splendid pasture crop. Is also useful for ensilage; should not be left too long before cutting. Quantity required per acre, 10 lbs. **3/-** lb.; **2/9** 14-lb. lots or more.

Linseed or Flax

For the successful cultivation of the Flax plant, good and deep soil is necessary. The seed should be sown broadcast and lightly harrowed in, at the rate of 2 to 2½ bushels to the acre (56 lbs. to the bushel). **6d.** lb.; **25/-** bushel.

Tick or Horse Beans

60 lbs. to the bushel. **13/6 per bushel.**

The Tick or Horse Bean thrives best on stiff, rich soil, and will succeed on any soil suitable for wheat. The best mode of growing the Beans is to sow rather thickly in drills three feet apart, and the seeds 4 or 5 inches apart. To sow an acre it will require from 1½ to 2 bushels.

Field Peas

PARTRIDGE, 10/6 bushel.
DUN, 9/- bushel.
BLUE, 12/6 bushel.
BLACK-EYED SUSAN, 13/6 bushel.

Present prices subject to revision.

Peas have always a fair market value in Melbourne, and the demand is yearly increasing. Two and a half bushels per acre may be drilled or sown broadcast from May to July. Not less than half-bushel will be charged at bushel rate.

Sulla

(HEDYSARUM CORONARIUM).

The Wonderful Forage, Sulla, is decidedly the best forage plant for this country, surpassing on account of its nutritious qualities any other, Lucerne not excepted—a fact which has been proved beyond any doubt by many careful trials made by practical men and learned societies. It is preferred to any other forage plant, producing a most excellent and digestible fodder, both in green and in a dry state, which is always much liked by the cattle. The quantity of fodder yielded per acre is enormous. The plant requires a calcareous, heavy, and good, deep soil, with sufficient, but never stagnant, moisture, and a good deal of warmth. These conditions are essential in order to obtain a good result. In warm countries, such as the south of Italy, the seeds are to be sown in Autumn, while in a less favoured climate sowing has to be done in Spring. Under the conditions stated above the plant grows very bushy, and attains a height of about 3 feet. Shelled seed, **3/6** lb. Cheaper in quantity.

LUCERNE

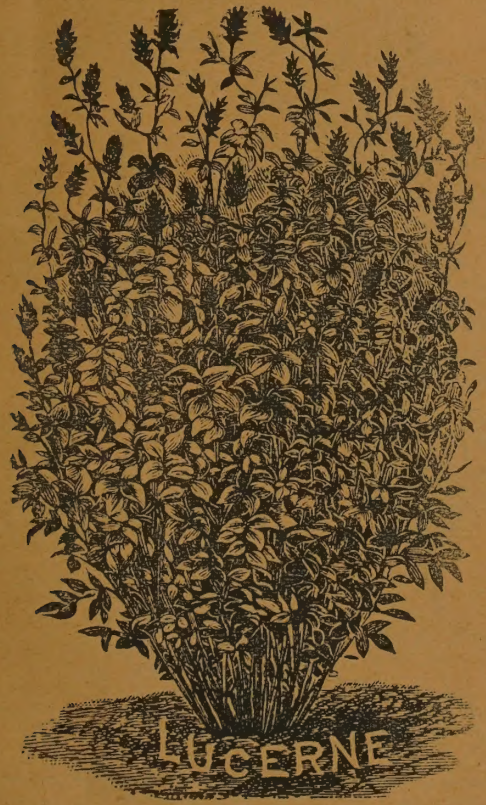
The King of Fodder Crops

The cultivation of Lucerne and its unsurpassable value as a fodder plant have become generally recognised. The land should be well prepared before sowing, and should be thoroughly cleansed of weeds, otherwise the plants will be choked out before they are properly established. It can be cut five or six times during a season, and, being perennial, will yield good crops for many years.

A Fine Crop of Hunter River Lucerne.

In the colder districts seed should be sown in the spring, but where the winters are not too severe, autumn is the best time, as it allows the plants to become well rooted before the dry, hot weather sets in.

"CICADA" SOIL.—Wonderful results achieved with top-dressing Lucerne paddocks. Apply 6 to 10 cwt. per acre.



Our French Provence Lucerne (from our Seed.)

The quantity of seed required to sow an acre depends on the situation, but 10 lbs. will generally be found sufficient. It should be sown in drills about 2 feet apart, so that the cultivator can be used to exterminate weeds and open up the soil.

Lucerne will fatten cattle, sheep, pigs, etc., better than any other feed, and with less expense. All our Lucernes are especially machine cleaned, hand sieved, free from dodder, and true to name, and have passed the Government test.

SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS :

(1) Deep rooted ; withstands droughts.

(2) Established Lucerne enhances land values.

(3) May be stored for long periods ; great reserve in times of drought.

(4) Is subject to no serious diseases.

(5) Is easily established.

No Farmer should be without a Paddock.

It has been ascertained by the Water Commission of Victoria that remarkable results have been obtained from dairying where Lucerne has provided the bulk of feed for the herds. In returns to the Water Commission splendid figures have been reported.

GROWTH.

All varieties quoted have been tested, and show growth of over 90 per cent.

Quotations as under :

HUNTER RIVER, 3/- lb.; or **2/9** lb. cwt. lots.

FRENCH PROVENCE.

SPECIAL, suited to the Werribee and Bacchus Marsh and other southern districts, **3/-** lb.; **2/9** lb. cwt. lots.

Special quotations ¼-ton lots or more.

Our Lucernes are pure, specially machine dressed.

Beware of undressed samples offered at low figures.

Keep your Stables, Sheds, and Barns FREE FROM RATS.

A TRIAL WILL PROVE ITS WORTH.
Sold in Tins, 2/6, 5/-, 11/-, and 21/-
(Freight or carriage extra.)

USE
RID-RAT

The Most Effective Method of Driving these Vermin away.
It is Non-poisonous and does not affect fowls or domestic animals.

Winter Fodder Crops

The following Mixtures have been recommended by Mr. Temple Smith, of the Department of Agriculture, for Winter Fodder Crops, **sufficient for 1 acre :—**

Rye, Dun Peas, Golden Tares (Vetches), Barley, or White Oats, mixed quantity sufficient for 1 acre 17/6

Oats, Cape Barley, Golden Tares, Tick or Horse Beans, Partridge Peas, Dun or Blue Prussian, mixed quantity sufficient for 1 acre 18/6

Subject to market fluctuations. Special price quoted for large acreages.

Either of these mixtures, if cut or pastured in Winter and ploughed under in August, will be a good preparation for Lucerne to be sown in August or September.

Farmers are frequently puzzled as to what is the most suitable crop to follow Millet.

The growing of Millet imposes a tax on the resources of the soil, and as a restorative when ploughed in the above mixtures are specially recommended. The crop comes away rapidly and makes steady headway during Winter, giving a good quantity of excellent fodder.

Two Valuable Shelter Trees

Sugar Gum (Eucalyptus Corynocalyx).—Extract from *Argus* :—"The value of Sugar Gums for shelter purposes in the arid, treeless districts of the colony has long been recognised. They are of rapid growth, and make good breakwinds, but their leaves have now been proved to be very useful as a fodder in a season of drought. The Principal of Longerenong Agricultural College has written to the Council of Agricultural Education, stating that ten merino sheep had during the past fortnight been fed exclusively on the foliage of this tree. Animals ate it readily, and maintained their strength, although exposed to the cold on frosty nights. Cattle will, he says, eat the leaves of the Sugar Gum. Hence, in times of drought, farmers and graziers might sacrifice shelter belts of these trees to feed their stock. The Sugar Gum sends forth strong, quick-growing suckers if cut down short. In this way a fresh supply of foliage would not be long in coming into existence." **2/6 oz. ; 20/- lb.**

Eucalyptus Botryoides (Bastard Mahogany).—This variety is one of the best shelter trees, and undoubtedly one of the best breakwinds ; it is a most rapid grower, and is being largely grown in place of Sugar Gum, on account of its earliness. Not affected with the insect borer. Squatters are now planting this largely in preference to others. **2/6 oz. ; 25/- lb.**

SPECIAL NOTICE

A Remarkable NEW POTATO

"Earliest of All"

A white-skinned, white-flowered variety of the Kidney type. A heavy cropper of fine quality, and the **quickest tubering** variety at present in the Commonwealth. Eminently suitable for private and market gardens as well as for early and late districts. Being such a rapid grower, its popularity in this climate is assured on account of its being so much less liable to second growth (which is due to extremes of wetness and dryness during the growing period) than any variety at present in cultivation.

The haulms are erect in habit of growth, permitting close planting, and lessening risk of attack by fungus diseases.

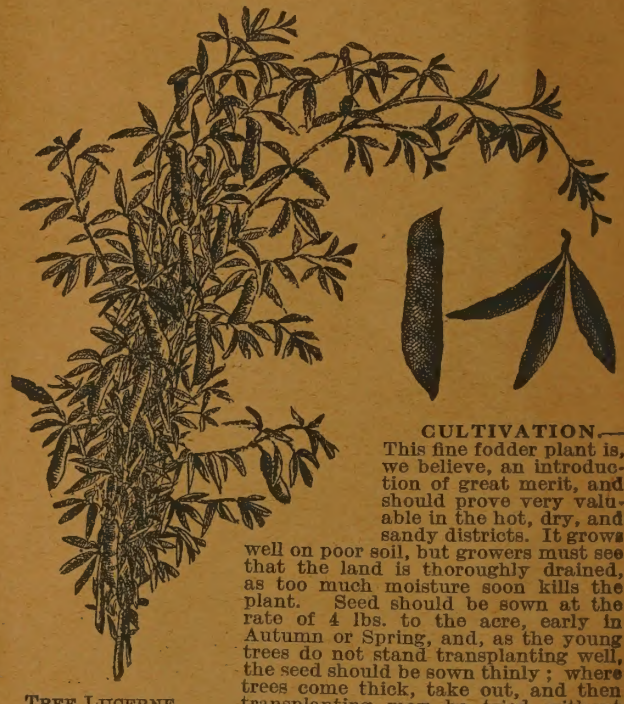
This variety after being thoroughly tested, Australia was found to be the earliest by 14 to 16 days, against 150 varieties tried at the same time, and the heaviest cropper of all the earliest varieties.

1 to 7 lbs.	1/6 lb.
7 to 14 lbs.	1/3 lb.
14 to 28 lbs.	1/2 lb.
28 to 56 lbs.	1/1 lb.
56 to 112 lbs.	1/- lb.

Can be planted where climate is immune from severe frosts. If required for planting later, orders can be booked now. Stocks limited.

Tree Lucerne, Tagosaste

(WHITE FLOWERED)



TREE LUCERNE

CULTIVATION.—This fine fodder plant is, we believe, an introduction of great merit, and should prove very valuable in the hot, dry, and sandy districts. It grows well on poor soil, but growers must see that the land is thoroughly drained, as too much moisture soon kills the plant. Seed should be sown at the rate of 4 lbs. to the acre, early in Autumn or Spring, and, as the young trees do not stand transplanting well, the seed should be sown thinly ; where trees come thick, take out, and then transplanting may be tried without spoiling the original planting ; makes rapid growth again when cut.

It is a most valuable fodder, wholesome and nourishing, and the stock eat it greedily ; it makes excellent hay and ensilage, and is a fine tree for bees, being in flower during the Winter months. **6d. oz., per post, 7d.; 3/6 lb.**

Medicago Arborea

(YELLOW FLOWERED. THE TRUE TREE LUCERNE.)

An excellent plant for warm districts, as it resists even the greatest drought, sea air, etc., and must not be confounded with the Tagosaste, so-called Tree Lucerne, as this variety is in every respect superior as a fodder plant ; thrives well in any soil ; grows to a height of 6 to 8 feet. The plant is covered with Lucerne-like leaves, with yellow flowers, and equal to Lucerne Clover in feeding properties. **9d. oz. ; 5/- lb.**

A Splendid New Oat—

MORTGAGE LIFTER

This variety was originally imported from America, and was first grown in the southern districts of South Australia. They proved so satisfactory that the original grower preserved the seed from his first crop, and has grown them with every success during the past few seasons. They are somewhat similar to the Algerian in appearance, but are later in maturing. They grow to a height of 6 feet, and have been known to yield from 90 to 100 bushels to the acre, and are also considered good hay oats. It is a most useful variety to sow for winter grazing, or the crops can be grazed a few times and then allowed to grow for hay or a grain crop.

A client of ours mentioned that he grew these oats last year, and averaged over 50 bushels to the acre, whereas with other varieties he has only got 30 bushels to the acre.

Grown from Guaranteed True Stock. Beware of Substitutes.

Mr. F. J. KING writes :—

"22/1/20.

"These oats of yours yielded over 61 bushels to the acre this year."

"Berriwillock, 13/1/20.

"In answer to yours of the 9th inst., re Mortgage Lifter Oats, my crop turned out over 30 bushels to the acre, which was very good, considering the season was so dry, and that I was rather late in sowing them. There is a great demand for this seed here, and I have sold all I can spare."

D. G. LANDER.

Best Dressed Seed, 6/6 bushel; 6/- bushel sack lots. Clipped and Tailed, 7/6 bushel; 7/- bushel sack lots.

Rust-Resisting Oat—RUAKURA

A new variety of oat, raised at the Ruakura Experimental Farm, New Zealand. Extremely rust-resistant, and a very good cropper. Slightly grey in colour, the oat is thin skinned, and of fine quality, the bushel weight—the true test of value—being 46 lbs. The heavy-weighting oat has naturally a good kernel. It has never been claimed that the new oat is absolutely rust-proof. What can be claimed is that it is the most resistant to disease of all the leading varieties which were subjected to a very exhaustive test, and is being increasingly grown on the coast of New South Wales for winter green feed. 6/6 bushel.

Seed Grain

Present prices, subject to revision. (Sold for net cash only.)

RYE (60 lbs. to the bushel). Very useful to sow on poor, dry soils for a green fodder. It may also be advantageously used to mix with Tares to support the plant. Two bushels of seed will sow an acre; or, if sown with Tares, one and a half bushels. Sow first rains after Summer. 9/- bushel.

BARLEY (50 lbs. to the bushel). Cape, 4/6; Skinless, 10/- bushel.

OATS (40 lbs. to the bushel). Algerian, 3/9; Clipped and Tailed, 4/3 bushel. Giant White, 4/6; Stout White, 4/6; Bonanza, 4/6. New Zealand Black Oats, 7/- bushel.

WHEAT (60 lbs. to the bushel). Several varieties. Prices on application.

Law, Somner's Calendar of Monthly Operations for the Farm

MARCH.—Prepare land for Autumn sowings of Lucerne. Sow Winter fodder crops, such as Barley, Vetches, Rye, and Oats. Prepare and plough land for cereal crops. Make silage of Maize and other crops for Winter use. Sow Silver Beet, Rape, Turnips and Swedes, etc.

APRIL.—Sow permanent pastures with Grasses and Clovers. Prepare clean seed for Lucerne, and sow Hunter River, New Zealand, etc. Chou Moellier and Drumhead Cabbage should be sown in seed beds for transplanting. Sow Wheat and Oats according to locality, also Rape for Winter feed or green manuring. The following mixture per acre should be sown for Winter fodder crop :—Half-bushel Rye, half-bushel Dun Peas, 7 lbs. Golden Tares (Vetches), half-bushel Barley or White Oats. Dig Potatoes as they mature. Cart out and spread stable manure. Sow Silver Beet.

MAY.—Sow Peas and Beans this month, and complete sowing of permanent pastures with Grasses and Clovers. Winter fodder crops as for April may still be sown. Land for Maize, Mangels, Potatoes, and other root crops should be prepared and manured. Dig main crop of Potatoes. Sow Carrots. Rape.

JUNE.—Sow Malting Barley, and finish sowings of cereals this month. Plough potato land. Land to be sown later on with Maize, Mangels, Potatoes, etc., should now be manured and well worked. Transplant Chou Moellier and Drumhead Cabbage plants in rows 3 feet apart. Sow Carrots. Lift and store Mangels, Turnips, etc. Sow Vetches, Barley, Oats, Rape, etc., for early Spring greenstuffs for cows.

JULY—Fallow for Potatoes, Maize, Millets, and other Summer crops. In late districts Barley, Oats, Peas, and Beans may be sown. Prepare Tobacco seed beds by burning rubbish on the site, afterwards working to a depth of 3 or 4 inches, and sow seed. Carrots, Rape, and Mustard may be sown this month, and in early districts Potatoes may be planted.

AUGUST.—Top dress green crops and roll this month. Where the straw is weak a top dressing of salt will be found beneficial. Carrot, Rape, Mangel, and Beet sowings should now be made, also Maize for fodder. Plant early Potatoes in forward districts. Sow Tobacco seed in beds, and keep covered with straw or hessian. Apply slow-acting fertilizer, such as blood and bone manure, to land intended for Maize.

Keep your Garden Gay by Sowing our Choice Collections of Flower Seeds.

The Collections contain only the most attractive and beautiful varieties, and will ensure a fine display of lovely blooms. Collections—2/6, 3/6, 4/6, 5/6, 7/6, 10/6 upwards. Post free.

RAPE The Food for Sheep

Rape is a profitable winter crop, and is valuable for pasturing sheep during the winter months. It is easily cultivated, makes strong rapid growth, and produces an abundance of highly nutritious and palatable green feed, greatly relished by all kinds of stock. If well grown, it can be safely stocked at the rate of **ten head per acre.**

VALUE AS SOIL RENOVATOR.—Rape is also extremely valuable as a soil renovator, ranks next to Vetches as a green manure. Its tap roots penetrate the subsoil several feet, and the decay of the tap roots forms air channels which keep the subsoil in good trim; also, Rape with its broad leaves obtains large quantities of carbon from the atmosphere, and when ploughed in increases the humus of the soil. When crop is being grazed, the ground is further enriched from the excreta of the cattle.

CULTIVATION.—This seed may be sown from the first autumn rains to the end of October, and the plant thrives well in all States. Prepare the land for Rape by breaking up and thoroughly pulverising it. If a foot deep, so much the better. This can be easily done with the subsoil plough, followed by the scarifier. The soil requires good tilth, and the seed ought to be drilled 8 to 10 inches apart. Any peaty soil abounding in vegetable matter is suitable for this crop. Should the paddock be in a weak condition, give it fully 5 cwt. animal guano per acre. With favourable conditions a crop of Rape should be ready for pasturing in about ten weeks from sowing. Sow 6 lbs. per acre in drills or 12 lbs. broadcast. Treat the young plants well, for every acre of well-grown Rape ought to produce from 20 to 25 tons of good food in leaves and roots. Rape grows very rapidly if kept clean, and an early hoeing either by hand or horse-hoe, benefits it wonderfully. It not only grows fast, but continues to grow late into the autumn, and in some districts all the winter, until the seed stems are fully formed. It will prove an unprofitable crop if sown upon poor land, but it is a remunerative one if generously treated. An excellent crop for green manuring and for preserving in the silo.

Pigs prove to be more profitable if fed on Rape than when fed with grain alone.

A few points *re* grazing Rape paddocks :—

(1) Don't let animals crop too close.
(2) Don't hurry stock on to a Rape paddock.
(3) It is usual to let crops grow 6 inches high at least before pasturing.
(4) Run sheep through a paddock quickly, nipping off outer leaves as they go. When they have done this take them out for a while, otherwise they will devour the crowns and stems of Rape, and thus do permanent injury before plants are established.
(5) Give your paddocks a spell for a couple of weeks.
(6) Judicious handling of crops is essential.
(7) Do not put lambing ewes on to the crop early in the morning whilst the crop is wet with rain or dew. This is a dangerous practice : wait till later on in the day.
(8) To prevent blowing, use 1 to 2 lbs. white mustard per acre, sown with Rape.

DWARF ESSEX.— Imported English (true), **1/-** lb.; **90/-** cwt. Dutch grown, **80/-** cwt.; New Zealand grown, **70/-** cwt. Special price for half-ton lots or more.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—We do not stock or recommend the cheaper Japanese varieties for sowing.

A Field of Giant Kangaroo Rape.

New Giant Kangaroo Rape

For Cattle, Sheep, Horses, Pigs, Fowls, etc.

Grows to a height of 11 feet; will fatten three sheep more to the acre than other kinds. A truly wonderful variety of Rape, with exceedingly quick growth. It has a long strong tap-root, enabling it to stand long periods of drought. The stalks are unlike ordinary Rape, as they break easily, and are very succulent right through. Will not taint the milk. It is a great fattening food for cows, horses, sheep, pigs, etc. Sow 4 to 6 lbs. per acre in drills, or 8 to 12 lbs. broadcast.

PRICE : 1/3 lb.; 100/- cwt. Special price for large quantities.

WHITE MUSTARD.—Valuable feed for sheep; should be sown with Rape at the rate of 1 to 2 lbs. per acre, as it prevents blowing. **1/3** lb.

Parsley (Sheep's)

Splendid for sowing with Rape or Clovers; prevents blowing. This is a really valuable plant in pastures, and should be more used. Sheep and cattle are fond of it, and in spring, when the latter are liable to get blown on young Clover, the Parsley acts as an antidote. It is of biennial duration, but will ripen and scatter seeds enough to keep its place for many years. **5/-** lb.

TURNIPS AND SWEDES

Turnips and Swedes can be grown with considerable success in Victoria, and are excellent for Cattle, Horses, Sheep, and Pigs. They are ready late in the autumn, and if pulled and stored, the roots, which possess **good keeping** qualities, can be used **during the winter**, when other forages **are scarce**. Their bulk, succulence, palatableness, digestibility of the dry matter, and high percentage of sugar contained give Swedes and Turnips a peculiar value as **stock food**. The amount of seed per acre is about 3 lbs. Sow in rows about 2 feet 6 inches apart to allow for intertillage. When the young plants are about 1 or 2 inches apart thin out to a distance from 12 to 15 inches apart.

FIELD OF TURNIPS (from our Seed).

TURNIP

Price 3/6 lb. 6d. lb. off 7-lb. lots or more.

PURPLE TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN.—A very hardy variety, and although generally grown for farm purposes, is really superior to many sorts cultivated exclusively for the table.

GREEN TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN.—A first-class variety for feeding purposes, being more hardy, solid, and nutritious than any other kind.

WHITE GLOBE.—Grows to a large size, and is better adapted for field culture than the garden, being too coarse for table use.

MAMMOTH PURPLE TOP WHITE.—A valuable quick-growing variety, grows to a very large size, thriving on poor soil, well shaped, very solid, and a heavy cropper.

FOSTERTON HYBRID.—One of the most useful and profitable varieties in cultivation. It is easily grown, of fine shape, with well-rounded shoulder, which prevents the lodging of water. Attains a great size, and yields a heavy crop; it is hard and firm, and keeps perfectly well; but, like all Turnips growing much out of the ground, should be lifted and stored. It is a decided acquisition in localities where Swedes or Yellows have a tendency to mildew, and it may be sown early or late. **4/6** lb.

IMPERIAL GREEN GLOBE.—A very heavy cropper, hardy; does well in all soils.

DEVONSHIRE GREYSTONE.—This variety is largely used in New Zealand, being hardy, heavy cropping, and stands well.

SWEDE TURNIP

6d. lb. off 7-lb. lots or more.

SOMNER'S A1 PURPLE TOP—The Best of All

We have great pleasure in recommending this new **stock** of Purple Top Swede to our friends as a general purpose **Swede**. It is perfectly globular in shape, free growing, a heavy **cropper**, and a good keeper. The top of the bulb is a beautiful **deep** purple, the flesh yellow, and of fine feeding quality. **It is very** neat in the top and leaf, and even in the most **unfavourable** seasons has produced little or no neck. **5/-** lb.

SKIRVING'S PURPLE TOP.—An improved **purple-top** variety of very strong growth, large size. **3/6** lb.

CHAMPION PURPLE TOP.—Hardy heavy **cropper, one** of the most nutritious varieties grown. **3/6** lb.

EAST LOTHIAN PURPLE TOP.—A splendid **variety**; remarkably heavy cropper; is exceedingly hardy, and **good** keeper. **3/6** lb.

ELEPHANT.—The flesh is a rich creamy yellow. **It stands** well out of the ground—a giant compared with all others. **It is** uniform in size. It has produced ten tons per acre more **than** other well-known purple-top sorts that were grown side **by side** with it. **4/-** lb.

NE PLUS ULTRA.—One of our best introductions. Globular in shape, symmetrical in form, bronze-purple in **colour**, of splendid quality, quick grower, and exceptionally heavy cropper. Is distinct from any other variety, not only in **roots**, but its short neck, small top, and light-coloured foliage **distinguish** it from other varieties. **4/6** lb.

KANGAROO.—Is extremely hardy, very even in character, and will produce a great weight per acre. **Will produce enormous** crops of roots on all soils, is especially suited to our **climate**; hardy constitution and long-keeping, rich colour, **juicy, sweet**; and crisp. **4/6** lb.

AUSTRALIAN SALT BUSH

1/- per Ounce; per post, 1/2.

This is an excellent plant, which renders many of our dry and sterile tracts valuable for sheep pastures. Cattle, and especially sheep, are so fond of it that they browse it to the roots. It is most wholesome and fattening, and stock pastured on Salt Bush are said to remain not only free from fluke, but to recover from Distoma disease and other allied ailments. It will bear a great amount of drought, and if not too closely fed down will produce seed in abundance. Usually when grasses are dried up Salt Bush will be found green, and afford a splendid fodder for stock during the hot summer. As the seeds of all the varieties are very light, it is a most difficult matter to sow them without being blown away; therefore the best method to adopt is to place, say, about six seeds in a patch at a distance of about ten yards apart, and cover with half an inch of soil. The seed should be sown, if possible, in spring and autumn, when the ground is moist. Two lbs. will be sufficient for an acre.

HALIMOIDES.—One of the best dwarf species for Salt Bush pastures. Stands the most strenuous drought. **6/-per lb.**

LEPTOCARPA.—Very largely grown; one of the best perennial varieties. Stands the drought well. **6/-** per lb.

ANGULATA.—An annual variety, exceedingly hardy, and thrives well on almost any soil; is greatly used for reclaiming patches of country which have become wind-blown and useless; greatly relished by all stock. **6/-** per lb.

SEMIBACCATUM.—A perennial very much liked by sheep, considered among the best saline herbage of the Salt Bush country. This variety is pronounced as wonderful for its productiveness and drought-resisting power. **6/- per lb.**

CHOU MOELLIER

A WONDERFUL NEW FODDER PLANT

As a Milk and Butter Producer it is unequalled.

Sow 2 lbs. per acre in drills, or 1 lb. will be sufficient if transplanted.
The illustration is from a photograph.
This plant has had three cuttings of leaves gathered off it. The seed was sown early in September, the young plants were transplanted 3 x 2 feet in rows in poor soil, and received a very scanty supply of water during the hot weather. It is a really wonderful fodder plant.

A large variety of cattle-feeding Kale, with a very stout thick stem, which is swollen in the upper two-thirds of its length, and filled with a sort of marrow or tender flesh, which forms excellent food for cattle; the leaves are very large and broad and constitute a considerable part of the crop. The stem grows 5 feet or more high, with a diameter of 3 or 4 inches in the thickest part; stands well all the winter, being perfectly hardy. As a milk producer is unequalled, and does not taint the butter or milk. Seed can be sown in the autumn or spring. Sow very thinly in drills 2 feet apart, thin out and transplant if too numerous, allowing 12 to 15 inches between each plant. At the end of summer the leaves are cut and given to cattle. At the commencement of the cold weather the stems are taken up and stored in a shed or outhouse, in districts where frosts are severe; in this way they will keep all through the winter. The stems of the Marrow Kale, if cut when young, when the swollen part does not measure more than 1½ to 2 feet in height and 1 to 2 inches in diameter, would, in our opinion, form a very palatable vegetable. Two special qualities which make the new fodder more valuable are its great weight and its feeding qualities during drought when other food is scarce. There is no hard wood or fibrous bark, such as the ordinary cabbage possesses, but is sweet and juicy, and when chopped cattle consume it with great relish. Seed, **5/-** lb.; **4/6** lb. 14-lb. lots or more. Postage extra.

THOUSAND-HEADED KALE

Splendid for Sheep. Specially Selected Stock.

Thousand-Headed Kale is quite distinct from and altogether superior to any other variety. The plant grows to a height of 3 or 4 feet, branching from close to the ground, and producing a dense mass of sprouting heads. It is exceedingly hardy, but its chief merit is it yields an enormous quantity of wholesome food. It is a plant that produces more feed per acre than any other, does not disagree with any stock, and does not impoverish the land. Eighteen perches per day, with a little oat straw, have kept 270 sheep for three months without the loss of one. Sow 2 lbs. per acre, or 1 lb. to transplant. **4/6** lb.; **4/-** lb. 14-lb. lots or more.

Carob Beans or Locust Tree

1/- per ounce.

The pods produced by this valuable tree are of great value as a food for all kinds of live stock. The flesh of sheep and pigs is greatly improved in flavour by this food, while its fattening qualities are twice those of Oil Cake. The pods contain about 66 per cent. of sugar and gum. To horses and cattle 6 lbs. a day are given of the crushed pods, raw or boiled, with or without chaff. The tree attains a height of 50 feet, and in the very arid regions of Riverina it produced abundantly, even in seasons of severe drought.

TARES OR VETCHES.

Tares or Vetches

60 lbs. to the bushel.

CULTIVATION.—Tares are a most profitable crop to grow. The golden variety is preferable to any other, and the weight of fodder per acre may be increased by sowing either Rye or Cape Barley with the Tares, say, two bushels of Tares and half a bushel of Rye or Barley per acre. When this fodder is required to extend over two months or so, to assist a limited grass supply, it is better to sow only an acre at a time, say, once a week or ten days; this will allow the owner to plough up the first portions cleared off, and sow Maize or Mangels. It is to the management of the farm "commissariat," from which a great portion of the success in dairying is derivable, that we must look in order to obviate difficulties of frequent occurrence. Golden, **30/-** bushel. Very scarce.

FIELD CARROT

CULTIVATION.—If this root were better known, it would be more cultivated. It is invaluable for horses and dairy cows. The former are always healthy while feeding on them, and the milk from the latter is largely increased. Carrots grow well in well-manured sandy soil, but they yield well in any rich, friable loam if the latter be deeply tilled and well drained. Drill the seed in rows from 18 to 20 inches from each other. The space will allow the horse-hoe to work without danger; nothing benefits the crop so much as frequent stirring in the early stages of its growth. The seed may be sown from May to the end of September. Thin out the plants to within 9 to 12 inches of each other in the rows, according to the sorts. Four lbs. of seed required to sow an acre.

Sinclair's Champion, or Yellow Intermediate.—A new yellow-flesh variety. Grows to a very large size. This variety is a great yielder, producing as much as 60 tons to the acre, whilst the individual roots often weigh 16 lbs. each, and are of rich golden-yellow colour. It is claimed that it taints neither milk nor butter. **5/6** lb.; **5/-** lb. 7-lb. lots or more.

Large Altringham.—This is a large and somewhat coarse variety, a good proportion of the root being above the ground; 18 to 24 inches in length, and 2 to 3 inches in diameter at the top; skin orange-red. very suitable for cattle feeding. **5/6** lb.; 7-lb. lots or over, **5/-** lb.; postage extra.

White Belgian.—A very productive kind, grown almost exclusively for stock; grows one-third out of the ground. Lower portion of the root white, above ground green. **5/-** lb.; **4/6** lb. 7-lb. lots or more.

Yellow Belgian.—**5/6** lb.; **5/-** lb. 7-lb. lots or more.

CARROT—WHITE BELGIAN.

Silver Beet.

SILVER BEET

The Coming Fodder

The introduction of Silver Beet as a forage crop has been attended with phenomenal success during the past few years. Its freedom from insect pests and fungoid diseases, its resistance to drought and severe frosts, the enormous tonnage of succulent forage it produces (giving quite six feedings off with sheep in twelve months' time), and its fairly high feeding value, place it in the foreground of all other forage or root crops grown for stock at the present time.

Silver Beet appreciates a deep loam, well cultivated, and free from other plant growth. The seed should be sown in the spring, when the ground is warm, then again in the autumn, at the rate of from 6 to 8 lbs. to the acre in drills 21 inches apart. The plants should be thinned out to about 21 inches in the rows. **3/6** lb.

CABBAGE FOR CATTLE

Highly recommended to dairy farmers. Sow 1 lb. per acre (5,000 plants). Highly nutritious, cows eat it greedily, and milk well on it. Plant 2 to 2½ feet apart. **3/6** ½-lb.; **6/-** ¼-lb.; **10/6** lb.

Large Drumhead.—Selected stock. Grows to an immense size.

Robinson's Champion Prize Ox.—A splendid variety; grows to a large size.

Cabbage for Cattle.

We are specially mentioning the following

HEDGE AND BREAKWIND PLANTS

Although too early for planting at present, we find there is already a brisk demand for these lines for Winter planting. We are booking orders now for delivery from May onwards.

HEDGE PLANTS

Salt Bush (Rhogada Hastata).—Very pretty dwarf compact hedge. **12/-** dozen.

Camphor Laurel.—We have a fine stock of this useful plant, which, when well kept, makes a really handsome hedge. It is very hardy in the neighbourhood of Melbourne, standing heat and cold equally well. It also stands clipping and trimming, and when better known should become a favourite. **1/9** each; **18/-** dozen.

Coprosma Lucida.—Shining foliage; a very ornamental hedge. **1/6** each; **15/-** dozen.

Cupressus Lambertiana Horizontalis.—This is one of the most ornamental hedges grown, and being very hardy will succeed in almost any situation. **4/-** each; **42/-** dozen.

Cupressus Torulosa.—Makes a fine shelter hedge or breakwind. **3/-** each: **30/-** dozen.

Pittosporum Eugenoides.—This is without doubt the most useful of all the Pittosporums for hedge purposes. By constant and careful clipping it can be kept to any required size and shape. **1/3** each: **12/-** dozen.

Pittosporum Nigrescens.—This also makes a fine hedge, being small in foliage and lighter in colour than P. Eugenoides. **1/3** each; **12/-** dozen.

Pittosporum Undulatum.—This is a stronger grower than the others. Where a large-growing hedge is required, this is the best variety. **1/3** each; **12/-** dozen.

Privet (Evergreen).—Fine for garden hedges. Plant one foot apart in double rows. **15/-** per 100.

Privet Ross's Golden City.—Gold-leaved variety of the above. **20/-** per 100.

Privet New Variegated.—Most handsome of all hedges; golden leaf, green variegation in centre. **50/-** per 100

Tree Lucerne (Cytisus Proliferous).—A good quick-growing hedge for hot districts; must be kept well cut when young to ensure density at base. **10/-** dozen.

BREAKWINDS

In addition to the above, the following varieties are recommended as being excellent breakwinds:—

Eucalyptus Botryoides (Bastard Mahogany).—Makes a splendid shelter tree, and cannot be surpassed as a breakwind. 80 feet. **1/-** each; **10/-** dozen; **70/-** per 100.

Eucalyptus Corynocalyx (Sugar Gum).—Height, 40 feet. **1/-** each: **10/-** dozen: **70/-** per 100.

Pinus Insignis.—The remarkable Pine. 80 to 100 feet. **1/3** each; **12/-** dozen; **80/-** per 100.

Cupressus.—Varieties see Hedge Plants.

"CICADA" COMPOS

This is undoubtedly the Finest Natural Plant Food and Soil Builder to be found in Aus

All kinds of Crops, Fruits, Flowers, and Vegetables simply revel in it.

It is unequalled as a Potting Soil and for Top-dressing Lawns. For Top-dressing of Grass and oth use from 1 ton per acre.

Apply in the same manner as ordinary manure, when preparing the ground for bedding work. Mix ordinar soil with one-third proportion of "CICADA" Compost, for top-dressing Lawns, etc., and watch the re

N.B.—ONE GOOD APPLICATION LASTS FOR YEARS.

Its effect on CITRUS TREES is simply marvellous. Wonderful results achieved with top-dressing i Paddocks ; apply from 6 to 10 cwt. per acre. Specially adapted for growers of Potatoes, Onions, and root crops, giving marvellous results; apply from 5 to 10 cwt. per acre.

If heavy clay soil is to be treated, use the larger quantity. Remember, the more "CICADA" applied the bett result, and the more lasting. SPECIALLY SCREENED FOR DRILLING IN WITH CROP.

Analysis of "Cicada" Compost

By the Department of Agriculture.

On the basis of Moisture 20 per cent.

"CICADA" LIME-HUMUS COMPOST

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Humus	41·385	Phosphoric Acid	·26
Nitrogen	3·152	Magnesia	1·16
Lime (Cal. Carbonate) ..	19·788	Chlorine	·46
Potash	·375	Ash (Gravel, Sand, etc.) ..	13·42

Water-holding capacity, 58 %—over twice its own weight.

NOTE.—ONE TON OF "CICADA" IS EQUAL TO 10 TONS OF PEAS PLOUGHED IN.

In addition to being a Plant Food, CICADA, by its Chemical and Physical properties, is of the greatest value the soil.

SPECIALLY SCREENED FOR DRILLING, AND UNSCREENED FOR BROADCASTING.

NOTE.—When ordering please mention if required for drilling or broadcasting.

Sample Bags, 4/-, or 7/6 Sack. Half-ton, 40/- Per Ton, Screened, 75/-; Unscreened, 70/- Special price for truck loads. Empty bags as soon as possible.

NO GARDENER OR ORCHARDIST SHOULD BE WITHOUT HIS SUPPLY OF "CICADA."

Read these Testimonials regarding "CICADA."

The following is an extract of a letter from Mr. Pye, of the Dookie Agricultural College, addressed to Mr. Purvis, the Secretary

"Re Wheat.—I tried 'Cicada' in my wire-netted building. Whether the very fine growth of the first generation cr was due to 'Cicada' or to other influences, I am not quite prepared to state with one trial. However, I believe it was.

"I noticed that where it was used in pots of flowers the growth and development of the plants were pronounced, as the gardens where it was used.

"I should think it would show effect in the vegetable garden. The biological side is an important factor. The plant determining factor ; it goes one better than the most famous analyst. The little I have seen of 'Cicada' leads me to think worth experimenting with in Floriculture, Horticulture, and on the farm.

"A bit of unkind clay soil that would not grow flowers had a bucketful put on a square yard or two, and gave a flo growth of flowers."

The Mildura Co-operative Fruit Co. Ltd., Mildura.

R. Barrows, Esq., Managing Director,
Barter Trading Co. Ltd., Sydney.

Dear Sir,—Replying to yours of 27th. I have much pleasure in saying that our experience with "Cicada" has been entirely satisfactory.

Our first large experiment was with a sick orange block. The land was dressed with "Cicada"—a ton to the acre—and the result was marvellous. It was also tried with vines last year, and the result was quite satisfactory. We expect to sell from 600 to 800 tons this year.—Yours faithfully,

(Signed) A. S. HOPKINS, General Manager.

Law, Somner Pty. Ltd. SEED MERCHANTS and NURSERYMEN

139-141 SWANSTON STREET, MELBOURNE (Telephones Central 729 and 7132).

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LOOK! Special Discount

H WITH ORDER.—We allow a Special scount of **5%** off **Seeds, Plants,** and **uit Trees,** which may be deducted from mittance, or value taken out in **extra goods,** customer's choice.

Special Discount does not apply to **CEREALS, ANURES,** and **SUNDRIES,** which are quoted tt.

LAW, SOMNER Pty. Ltd.